REMARKS

Claims 90-95, 97-102 and 105-108 are currently pending, of which claims 90, 99 and 105 are in independent form. Claims 90, 97, 99 and 105 are amended by the present Response. Support for the amendments may be found in the present patent application, for example, in respect of Paragraphs **[0047]**-**[0048]** of the published application, U.S. Patent Application No. 2001/0013071, inter alia.

Favorable reconsideration of the present patent application as currently constituted is respectfully requested.

Regarding the Provisional Double Patenting Rejections

In the pending Office Action, claims 90, 99 and 105 are rejected the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 65, 97 and 108 of co-pending U.S. Patent Application No. 09/782,412. Without acquiescing in the putative correspondence between the claim sets, Applicant has enclosed herewith an appropriate terminal disclaimer in accordance with 37 C.F.R. §1.321. It is therefore respectfully submitted that the pending double patenting rejection has been obviated hereby.

Regarding the Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. §103

Claims 90-95, 97-102 and 105-108 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over AirMobile Wireless Software for Lotus cc: Mail, Communication Server Guide, Motorola, 1995 in view of AirMobile Wireless Software for Lotus cc: Mail, Communication Client Guide, Motorola, 1995 (collectively hereinafter the *AirMobile* reference) and in further view of Carthy et al. (MAPI Developers Forum post "MAPI Notification" April 12, 1996), U.S. Patent No. 5,764,899 to Eggleston et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,289,105 to Murota and U.S. Patent No. 6,381,634 to Tello et al. (hereinafter the *Tello* reference).

With respect to these rejections, the Examiner has commented:

> ... While AirMobile discloses substantial potions of the claimed invention ... [discussion omitted], it fails to specifically recite 1) that the notification is automatically generated in response to receipt of the user data item, 2) transmitting a copy of the received electronic message, 3) using encryption for sending messages between the redirector component and the mobile data device, or 4) that the mail item is redirected to a second address associated with the user and the reply message's originating address is configured to be the first address.
>
> ...
>
> 11. With regard to point (4), Tello discloses a similar system for forwarding e-mail messages from a host system associated with a first e-mail address to a second

system associated with a second e-mail address. Tello teaches receiving an e-mail message at a host machine (ISP mail server) associated with a first e-mail address (well-known-name value 505)(col. 4, ll. 43-48; col. 5, ll. 29-33), and redirecting the message to a second address associated with the recipient (well-known-name value is converted into literal address for redirection)(col. 5, ll. 33-39). Tello further discloses that the user's well-known name address remains unchanged, even if the literal address associated with it changes (col. 5, ll. 56-67), permitting e-mail address portability (col. 5, ll. 58-60). The combined teachings of AirMobile and Tello would have taught and/or suggested using the first address (the well-known name value) as the return address in any reply messages, since it would have maintained the portability of the address, permitting later communications in response to the reply message to reach the user via the SCP system, even if the user's literal address changed in the meantime.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to permit forwarding of messages to a second address associated with the user, and use the first address as the originating address of any subsequent reply messages, to maintain portability of the user's e-mail address and ensure that additional messages in the conversation are sent to the user's current location.

Additionally, base claims 99 and 105 appear to be rejected based on the same reasoning.

Applicant respectfully submits that the rejections under §103(a) has been overcome or otherwise rendered moot by the present amendments. As presently claimed, a mail item received at the messaging host system from a sender is addressed to a first address of the user associated with the messaging host system. The mail

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item is encrypted, repackaged in an outer envelope addressed to a second address associated with the wireless mobile data device and redirected over a wireless network to the wireless mobile data device. An encrypted reply mail item that is packaged in an outer envelope is received from the wireless mobile data device. After removal of the outer envelope and decryption of the received reply mail item, the received reply mail item is interfaced to the messaging host system such that the reply mail item is sent to the sender with the first address configured as the reply mail item's originating address.

The Examiner has admitted that the *AirMobile* reference does not disclose interfacing the reply mail item to the messaging host system by the redirector such that the reply mail item is sent to the sender, relying on *Tello* to make up this deficiency. Applicant respectfully submits that *Tello* is of no avail in this regard. Further, Applicant respectfully submits that none of the references relied on, either alone or in combination, discloses or suggests that the redirector component repackages a mail item in an outer envelope containing a second address for transmission to the wireless mobile data device and removes an outer envelope from a reply mail item received from the wireless mobile data device.

Tello does not teach or suggest a first address of the user that is associated with the messaging host system.

Tello addresses the need for email addresses that can be retained by an Internet user, even when they change their Internet Service Provider (ISP). Accordingly, _Tello_ is directed to effectuating portability of email addresses between different ISPs. The presence of the portable email service is indicated in the messaging headers by either a specialized-address format or by a software tag. Col. 4, lines 48-51. For example, the specialized-address format is shown in FIG. 3, reproduced herein for convenience, wherein a well-known-name value 505 is inserted in field 504. The format of value 505 indicates that a translation service or a service control point (SCP) 200 must be accessed by the sender's ISP by submitting a message having the message header with the well-known-name value 505. As illustrated in FIG. 3, the well-known-name value is "name@@wellknown", wherein the "@@" characters are an indicator

FIG. 3

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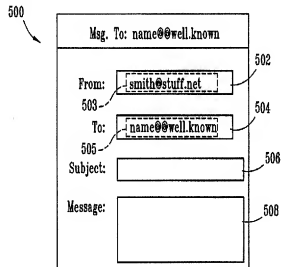
to alert the sender's ISP, i.e., ISP 100, that SCP 200 must be
accessed before the message may be transmitted to the intended
recipient. But it is clear from *Tello* that "name@@wellknown" is
not the first address of the user that is associated with the
messaging host system and viewable via the computer with which the
wireless device is associated. That is, the user cannot view or
otherwise access at the user's computer an email message
"addressed" to him or her with "name@@wellknown" in the "to" field.
Rather, it is only an indicator to the ISP that SCP 200 must be
accessed in order to acquire an email address (referred to in *Tello*
as "literal address value"), e.g., "userx@commercial_isp.com", that
is associated with the intended recipient's ISP (e.g., ISP 300) and
used for actual routing of the email message. Thus, although the
well-known-name value is entered in the "to" field 504 for a
recipient, it is never used as an actual destination "email
address" of the recipient. Nor is the well-known-name value is
used in transmitting the message to the SCP, since the SCP's
address is separately provided for transmitting only a portion of
the message (i.e., the IP header information and the IP data field)
from the sender's ISP (i.e., ISP 100). See destination IP address
624 (translation.scp) in FIG. 5.

Based on the foregoing, it is manifestly clear that the well-known-name value in *Tello* is merely an indicator to alert the sender's ISP that the portability email service is to be accessed for obtaining the actual email address of the intended recipient. Applicant respectfully submits, accordingly, that it is a complete mischaracterization to equate the claimed mail item's first address that is associated with the messaging host system to the well-known-value of *Tello*. At a minimum, therefore, the teachings of *Tello* thoroughly fail to cure the acknowledged deficiency of the *AirMobile* reference.

There is no teaching or suggestion in *AirMobile*, *Tello* or any of the cited references with respect to packaging a data item with an envelope having a second address that is associated with a mobile data communication device.

AirMobile is concerned with forwarding email to a wireless user device and appears to be an instruction manual for the user. As such, *AirMobile* discusses how to start using the wireless email system, but does not address the details of how the forwarding system operates. *AirMobile* does not appear to disclose or suggest that a mail item is repackaged with an outer envelope having a second address for transmission to a wireless user device.

Additionally, as set forth above, *Tello* is merely concerned with providing portability of ISP email addresses wherein a translation service is invoked in order to translate a well-known-name value to an actual email address of an intended recipient. Once the actual email address of the intended recipient (i.e., the literal address value) is obtained, it is used in transmitting the email message using known standard communication methods, as discussed in the following passage from *Tello* at column 5, lines 28-42:

> The user is provided e-mail portability service through implementation of the SCP 200 into the Internet. Referring back to FIG. 1, the first ISP 100 submits an address translation request to SCP 200 for the literal address value of "name@@wellknown," as set out by communications path "b". SCP 200 translates the well-known name value into the corresponding literal address value "userx@commercial_isp.com" and returns this value to the first ISP 100 through communications path "c". The first ISP 100 then sends the e-mail message to this literal address using standard methods and communications protocols, as is known in the art. If there is not a corresponding literal address value or if there is an other error on the SCP 200, then an error message or a failure value is returned to the first ISP 100.

In other words, the sender's ISP 100 merely sends the email message to a literal address value of the intended recipient using path "d" (see FIG. 1, reproduced herein for convenience) using the standard

FIG. 1
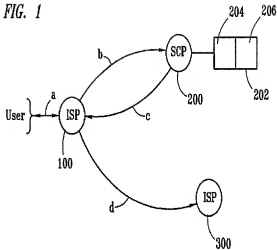
techniques once the literal address values has been returned from SCP 200. Thus, it should be clear that there is no packaging of the email message in *Tello* into an envelope having a second address. Once the literal address value is determined for a particular email message, the well-known-name value is no longer needed, and the literal address value is used in the "to" field to effectuate the transmission in a conventional manner.

Further, none of the additional references not specifically mentioned here appear to disclose or suggest the newly added claim features regarding repackaging a mail item with an outer envelope having a second envelope for transmission to the mobile data communication device.

There is no teaching or suggestion in *AirMobile, Tello* or the other references relied on with respect to receiving a reply mail item that is packaged in an outer envelope from a mobile data communication device and removing the outer envelope.

As noted above, *AirMobile* appears to be an instruction manual for a system of forwarding email to a wireless user device. *AirMobile* describes usage of the system, but does not address the details of how the forwarding system operates. *AirMobile* does not appear to disclose or suggest that a reply mail item is received that is packaged with an outer envelope. Neither does *AirMobile* appear to disclose or suggest that the reply mail item is removed from the outer envelope for forwarding to the sender.

As should be readily recognized, the entire disclosure of *Tello* is simply concerned with the forward path of an email transmission, i.e., from a sender (associated with ISP 100) to a recipient (associated with ISP 300). There appears to be no discussion whatsoever with respect to the transmission of an email message in the opposite direction. Accordingly, the claimed features relative to receiving a reply mail item that is packaged in an outer envelope from a mobile data communication device and

removing the outer envelope are simply neither taught nor suggested in *Tello*.

Further, none of the additional references not specifically mentioned here appear to disclose or suggest the newly added claim features regarding receiving a reply mail item that is packaged in an outer envelope from the mobile data communication device.

Based on the foregoing analysis, it is believed that the combined references are deficient when applied against the pending base claims as currently constituted inasmuch as all the claim limitations are not taught or suggested by the combined art. At least for the foregoing reasons, Applicant respectfully submits that base claims 90, 99 and 105, and the dependent claims depending respectively therefrom are allowable over the applied art.

Reservation of Rights

Notwithstanding the foregoing, Applicant reserves all rights not exercised in connection with this response, such as, e.g., the right to challenge or rebut any tacit or explicit characterization of any reference or of the present claims, the right to challenge any Official Notice(s) taken, the right to challenge or rebut any asserted factual or legal basis of any of the rejections of the present Office Action, or the right to swear behind any cited reference such as provided under 37 C.F.R. §1.131 or otherwise.

Fee Statement

Applicant is filing herewith a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) of the instant patent application, a Terminal Disclaimer and a Petition for a Two-Month Extension of Time. Accordingly, payment via electronic filing is being authorized in the applicable amount. Applicant believes no additional fees are due for the filing of this Submission. If any additional fees are due or any overpayments have been made, however, please charge or credit our deposit account (Deposit Account No. 03-1130).

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

In view of the fact that none of the art of the record, whether considered alone or in combination discloses, anticipates or suggests the present embodiments, as now defined by the independent claims, and in further view of the above amendments and/or remarks, reconsideration of the Action and allowance of the present patent application are respectfully requested and are believed to be appropriate.

Dated this 12th day of February, 2009.

Respectfully submitted,

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